FROM F CHICAG uesday, Feb. 26, 1856. Saturday's Missouri morral has three letters

from Kansas, dated the 18th, with and 18th, indicating the probable renewa, of F at Fies on the 4th of March, which is the fime to a for the inauguration of the new State officers.

ad ne officers elect not to Judge Elmore has as te do so will be treason, take the oath of od Robinson declare he will take the oath of office ane hour. if he is hanged

The merchan' Kausas publish an appeal to the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce to use their influence to prevent further facure one into the Territory, as they will be obliged to open avenues of trade with the East through other States if their trade through Missouri continues to be interrupted.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. New-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 25, 1856. By the arrival of the steamer Texas at this port, we have Vera Cruz dates to the 22d.

The troops in the Castle of San Juan de Ullos pro-Tamariz on the night of the 12th inst. There was some firing on both sides, but the loss was slight till the 20th, when the Castle surrendered to the city.

Puebla was still in possession of Haroy Tamarez The leaders of the insurrection at the Castle of San Juan de Ullon have been condemned to be shot.

FURTHER NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA AND NICARAGUA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 25, 1856. The steamship Daniel Webster, from San Juan Nicaragua, arrived here yesterday. All the Central American States, except Nicaragua, have formed an alliance, and Col. Kinney had gone to Granada to effect an alliance with Walker.

From California the mining accounts are excellent, and the agricultural prospects good. There had been considerable rain. The San Francisco markets had a downward ten-

The California Legislature had not elected a Senator, and there was little probability of a choice. Mr.

Foote is the Know-Nothing candidate. Messrs, Sanders and Hammond, both formerly Collectors at San Francisco, have been indicted for em-

bezzling funds. There had been no fighting in Oregon since our last

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1856. Some of the passengers by the Daniel Webster report that Col. Kinney was arrested at Grenada by order of Walker, and condemned to be shot, but was saved by the interference of Walker's officers. The rumor is not, however, very reliable.

ANTI-NEBRASKA STATE CONVENTION. CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1856.

The Illinois Anti-Nebraska State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers to be elected next Fall, has been designated to meet at Bloomington in the 23d of May.

FROM PORTLAND. PROBLEM PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1856.

The citizens of Portland confirmed to-day the recent appropriation by the City Government of \$60,000 for wharf accommodation for the new mammeth English steamer, by a vote of 1,415 to 117.

Caleb B. Atkins, teller of the Washington Bank, was carried before the Police Court this morning, charged with embezzling \$14,000 of the funds of the institution. He was ordered to give honds in \$25. A DISHONEST BANK OFFICER. institution. He was ordered to give bonds in \$25,000 for examination to-morrow.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement

NAVIGATION ON THE SOUND. NAVIGATION ON THE SOUND.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1856.

The steamer Elm City came through from New-York to-day and arrived at her dock here about eight o'clock this evening. She went through the ice in some places more than two feet thick. She will leave here for New-York on Wednesday night.

THE HOG TRADE.

CINCINATI, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1856.

The Price Current of this week gives the returns of the number of hogs packed in 145 places in the West, showing an increase in the number as compared with last year of 214,000, and an increase in the weight equal to 217,300. About 70 places are yet to be heard from. The average increase in weight is 12 per cent.

Weather mild, with indications of rain. The river is rising and the ice moving rapiply. No more damage has been done to boats. THE HOG TRADE.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1856.
No. 65—The New-York and Cumberland Railroad Company vs. John G. Myers. Justice Campbell de-livered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judg-ment of the Circuit Court of Maine, with costs and

nent of the Circuit Court of Maine, with costs and interest.

No. 66—Israel Kinsman et al. vs. Stephen R. Parkhurst. Justice Curtis delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court for Southern New York, with costs and interest.

No. 63—Sammel Ward claimant of bark Mopany vs. Wm. M. Peck et al. Justice Guer delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court for Eastern Louisiana, with costs.

No. 40—Lessee of James B. McCall, jr. et al., vs. Willard Carpenter et al. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of Louisiana, and remanding the cause with instructions to award resire facing de acce.

cause with instructions to award resire facing de acco.

No. 64—James L. Ransom vs. Thomas J. Davis,
administrator. Justice McLean delivered the opinion
of the Court, affirming the decision of the Circuit
Court of the District of Columbia, with costs.

No. 68—Argument concluded by the Hon. Miles No. 68—Argument concluded by the Hon. Miles Taylor for the appellants. No. 69—Conrad F. McRae plaintiff vs. Jonathan S.

No. 69—Conrad F. McRae plaintil vs. Jonathan S. Niles et al. Submitted on printed argument by the Hon. J. P. Benjamin for defendants.
No. 70. Wm. W. Pugh, appellant, vs. Jonathan Niles, et al. The matters is controversy having been agreed to and settled between the parties this appeal was dismissed with costs.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ALBANY, Feb. 26.

SENATE....ALBANY, Feb. 26.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXATION.

The greater part of to-day's session was taken up in the consideration of the bill authorizing the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, to appoint three officers, to be called "Tax Commissioners," whose cuty it shall be, according to the bill, to visit each of the Counties of the State, examine the assessment rolls, and make such equalization as they shall deem just and proper. The bill originated with Senator Noxon (Rep.) of Syracuse, and in the course of the debate Mr. J. A. Smith (K. N.) intimated that it was his belief that the measure was a political move, debate Mr. J. A. Smith (K. N.) intimated that it was his belief that the measure was a political move, made to place more patronage into the hands of Gov. Clark. He favored the idea of creating such a Com-mission, but he wanted its members appointed by the

Mr. J. A. SMITH now suggested that as the bill provided for eight Commissioners on from the table of the state of the commission should consist of eight members instead of three, and making a motion to that effect, it was adopted.

Mr. J. A. SMITH now suggested that as the bill provided for eight Commissioners—one from each Judicial District—the Senators representing each separate district should select one. He contended that they would be better able to make judicious selections than the Governor. This point, after the bill was further amended by reducing the term of office from three to two years, was debated without result up to the hour of adjournment.

the hour of adjournment.

NEW-YORK TUG-BOATS. Mr. C. P. SMITH gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill which would require tag or tow-boats, employed about the Harber of New-York, to have their stern or sampson-post carried up high enough to prevent the bows from running under the guards of

passenger boats.

Mr. WADSWORTH gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill authorizing the establishment of author Normal School, to be located in the City of Buf-

Mr. SPENCER gave notice of a bill to amend the Charter of the New-York Asylum for Juvenile Delin-Also of a bill to authorize the Balance Dock Com-

pany to mortgage their property to the extent of

BILLS PASSED. Relative to the manner of receiving ballots at gen-eral elections, except in the City of New-York, and with regard to voting for School Superintendent in that city.

For the payment of a claim of the Chatham Bank

gainst Sing Sing Fracon.

For the better preservation of notices of lis pendens
New-York City.

To extend the time for the collection of taxes in cer-

To extend the time for the collection of taxes in certain towns and counties in the State.

[Innumerable amendments were offered to this bill; and on motion of Mr. Z. CLARK it was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to bring in a bill the provisions of which will be applicable to the entire State.]

YKLLOW FEVER.—The Doctor says that twelve cases of yellow fever were admitted into the hospital during the months of July, August and September, two of which that proved fatal, were from Norfolk, having fled from that infected city by railroad. He closes his report as follows:

"The City of New-York cannot be protected from these and other pestilential maladies by means of any restrictions or sanitary regulations that may be enforced at the Quarantine Station alone."

THE EROOKLYN PENITENTIARY. THE EROOKLYS PENITENTIARY.

Mr. O. P. SMITMI presented a memorial from th
Board of Supervisors of Kings County, asking for
legislative enactment authorizing them to create
loan of \$50,000 to complete the Kings County Penitentiary, now in course of erection. Mr. S. subsequently
introduced a bill authorizing said loan.

THE PACKARD INSTITUTE.

Mr. Smith also presented a memorial from the
President of the Board of Directors of this Institute,
for the education of formales situate in Brooklyn ask.

for the education of females, situate in Brooklyn, ask ing for an appropriation.
RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

Mr. J. A. SMITH brought in a bill authorizing the consolidation of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Co., the Rensseiner and Saratoga Railroad Co., the Saratoga and Schenectady Railroad Co., and the Albany and Northern Railroad Co.

THE KEW-YORK DISPENSARY.

Mr. SPENCER presented a memorial from the physicians connected with this Institution asking for au appropriation in addition to the usual annual aid granted by the State, which they say is quite insufncient to carry out their benevolent designs. Mr. S. stated that the number attended by these physicians as Dispensary patients during the past year was 39,554, stated that the number attended by these physicians as Dispensary patients during the past year was 39,554, two-thirds of whom were born out of the United States. Many of these arriving destitute and friendless were legally chargeable upon the Commissioners of Emigration, and yet they received their first aid from this Institution. During the term of one physician at this Dispensary 31,165 persons have been vaccinated, and virus has been largely distributed throughout the city and county. and county.

ASSEMBLY.

The Annual Report of the Auditor of the Canal Department, showing the expenditures on the State Ca nals for 1855, was received. To total expenditures on the Eric and Champlain

Canal were . #247,612 2 On the Eric Canal Enlargement, by J. C. Mather. 2,379 9 By Cornelius Gardiner. 539,581 9 By Henry Fitzhugh.
By Frederick Foliett.

Total emount of expenditures by such Canal The following sums were in the hands of the Can Commissioners at the close of the fiscal year: Cornelius Gardiner. Heary Fitzhugh. Frederick Fellett.

Items.	Gardiner.	Henry Fitzhugh.	Follett.	each ite
Clerk Hire	#8,035 74	£720 00	#540 00	\$4,285
Travel Fees	279 90	600 00	312 46	
Tray, Feen of Cierks	359 48	******		359
Stationery	70 00	27 07	****	97
Office Furniture	191, 79	4040	441114	141
Office Rent		75 00	104 16	
Postage	133 30	91 13		119
Telegraph	75 71	24 63 43 15		93
Express Freight	27 13	49 19	23 01	
Total	4 4 100 05	41 501 58	41 149 84	46.817

GENERAL ORDERS. The Calendar of General orders was taken up i

sessed of, as noted: To amend the set authorizing a lean of certain moneys be enging to the United States, deposited with the State of New Jork for safe kneptug, passed April 4, 1837. This bill was ordered to a third reading.

RENEWING STATE PRISON CONTRACTS.

Authorizing the Inpectors of State Prisons to cance Authorizing the injectors of State Prison, a contractor for convict labor in the Sing Sing State Prison, and to enter into new contracts with said Watson.

Mr. SPINOLA moved to amend by providing that

Mr. SPINOLA moved to amend by providing that the Inspectors, instead of being authorized to left the labor to Mr. Watson, on such terms as they may deem just and coultable, be required to advertise for pro-posals and let it to the highest bidders. Mr. S. main-tained that the State would obtain by the competition that would arise 75 cents or 81, instead of 45 cents per day for the labor of each convict.

that would arise 75 cents or \$1, instead of 45 cents per day for the labor of each convict.

Mr. PRESCOTT opposed the amendment, contending that the Inspectors were required to let the contracts for the best interests of the State.

Mr. B. BAILEY claimed that, as a matter of equity to Mr. Watson, this bill should pass without amendment. His machinery, valued at \$30,000, had been consumed in the late fire in the Sing Sing prison. He had contracts pending which had not expired, and not withstanding his misfortune, he is yet held amenable to the State for the fulfillment of his contracts.

A long and desultory debate was had, in which Mr. REED stated that Mr. Watson had lost nothing whatever by the last fire.

ver by the last fire.

Mr. SPINOLA S motion to amend was lost—32 to 37.

Mr. WHRITENOUR moved an amendment to the offect that if the Inspector cannot make a contract with Mr. Watson, such as they may deem satisfactory, they may contract with other parties.

On motion of Mr. SHEA, the Committee reported

progress on the bill.

To provide against unsafe buildings in the City of New-York (Making specific provisions regarding the manner of building, and materials to be used). Ordered to a third reading. Asjourned.

EFFECT OF THE K. N. NOMINATION IN

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1856, At no period during the past severe Winter weather did the mercury in the thermometer sink so suddenly and so deep as did the prospects of Know-Nothingisa here, on the announcement of the result of the late National Convention of that party.

The leading organ here (The Register) for the past two months has been burdened with the most extravscant paeans in honor of George Law. It would his ten to nothing but what related to "Live Oak George. He was the man for the Presidency-he came from th People-was hard-fisted and large hearted-was a business man, "rough and ready," and had alway been successful in his business relations. Therefor he could not fail in being successful in the administration of National affairs.

But, notwithstanding the many points made by The Register in Law's favor-notwithstanding public feeling was aroused by frequent gatherings of "Live Oak Clubs"—frequent assemblages of the "faithful" to partake of hospitable suppers-frequent libations rothy and pungent champagne-yet, notwithstanding all these potential political motors were brought int requisition, still the assembled wisdom of the vario ciate the high merits of "Live Oak George:" and, by this action, they have the hardihood to pronounce

The rejection of Law was offense enough to h friends here; and they consider the nomination of Millard Fillmore—who is not of them—an insult heaped upon the injury.

No one here except a few Eugitive-Slave-Law Whige—those who supported Mr. Fillmore in the course he pursued while filling the variance caused by the death of the lamented Taylor—coproves the nomigation; no one but such, from all I can bear, will sup-

The Register of this morning barely announced, gu-The Regular of this morning barely announced, kuder the telegraphic bead, the nomination of Mr. Filimore. Not one poor word was there for him in the
editorial columns. The ticket was not hoisted, and
the whole sheet told plainly that they had drawn a
blank. Nor is this all. I understand Mr. Hammond
telegraphed that the ticket must not be hoisted—that
he would not support it—that it was not a KnowNothing nomination, but a frandulent Pro-Slavery
nomination which no one but the most service and

Nothing nomination, but a fraudulent Pro-Slavery nomination, which no one but the most servile and contemptible doughface could support.

On the contrary, The Morning Express, a paper which has fought The Register with much spirit on this very question, denouncing Law and his supporters in unmeasured terms—and which is edited by a "Fugitive Slave Law Fillmore Whig," and who would not support nor hoist the Know-Nothing State ticket last Fall—came out this morning with flying colors, and with the ticket at the head of its columns.

It is the common remark here among all parties—Know-Nothings included—that Know-Nothingism has had its day! What a short day! "Out, brief candle!" and out it went!

THE LATE AMERICAN PARTY OUT OF CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1856. That the vitality and hopes of the American party were in the Free States, none who know its history or its position can well contest. It was in them that the evils which it sought to abate were most severely felt. It was in them that the large material elements, both of society and politics, which have been drawn into its councils, and given it, in cortain localities at least, a power almost frightful, nearly alone existed. The South seems to have looked upon it principally as a refuge for the remains of the old Whig party; a means of advancing its ever uneasy politicians, and as an instrument of political power, useful to the always watchful, ever grasping Slavery interest.

When, therefore, its organization was seized upon by the ambitious place-seekers of the North and the Slavery protectionists of the South, and sold out by the former to the latter for the satisfaction of their mutual interests-as New-York has just bargained to Slavery for the Presidential nomination; it may well be questioned if the party can survive the sho to its vigor and unity, which the transfer has given it That it cannot is certainly the evidence of the hour here where the prostitution was perfected. It was conceded in the Convention, before these last results, that the party could not survive a postponement of its nomination: that if the Convention was adjourned, never more would it be assembled.

This being admitted, as it was on all hands, it difficult, it would seem, to measure its vitality, when the incubus of such a nomination as that of Millard Fillmore is placed upon its trembling frame. That nomination shocks not alone that wide sense of the party which discarded hacknied and cast-away politicians, but, more, it violated the conscientiousness all that great mass of the honest men of the party throughout the Free States who have a deep syn pathy with the persecuted people of Kansas; who laborers themselves, have an earnest repugnance to that complete brutification of labor which constitutes Slavery, and who, more and more, year by year, are growing in the purpose so to exercise their political power as to circumscribe that enemy to their manhood, that stigma on their toil. It was not remarkable, therefore, that these senti-

ments had some representatives even in a body so illy representing the real people, as did this American National Convention; nor that, while the victorious bargain-makers of the South and North were rejoicing in the perfection of their success by the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson, the more faithful representatives of the vitality of Americanism were concerting measures to vindicate their outraged sentiments and revenge their violated constituencies.

The meeting of the Northern secessionists in the evening was quite large and spirited. It was animated by an earnest feeling, and though there was a difference of opinion as to how far the necessity of uniting with the Republican party of the country in the cam paign for which all parties are now preparing, should be recognized in their action, it was at the last com promised in a manner that need not interfere with th production of the great result of uniting the North against both the Pro-Slavery parties that will be arrayed in the field against it. Though a Convention to nominate a new and more truly American ticket is called at New-York for Jun 2-one week in advance of the Republican Conven tion in Philadelphia-power is given to the Execu tive Committee appointed, which represents thirteen States, to change this time in any way so as best to bring about the most desirable results. Surely, the stupid folly of running two sets of candidates on the Arti-Nebraska issue, and thus to insure the defeat which, united, the North has yet to make uncertain, will not be perpetrated by men who have shown such an attachment for the Freedom principle as to destroy cherished party for refusing to recognize it.

But these men were not alone in repudiating the ac-ion of the Convention. Two thirds of the New-York Delegation, who voted for George Law and Sam Houston, shook Fillmoreism from their skirts, and is sued a protest full of stinging rebuke of the nomination. After doing this they visited the caucus of the true Free-State men, and desired at least to witness its deliberations and to take part in its action, if they could consistently do so. They asked a representa-tive upon the Executive Committee, which was granted, and evinced a disposition—so intense is their disappointment at their own failure and their hatred to Fillmore-to accept the Anti-Ne

oraska issue, and do works meet for repentance. There is a poetic justice in the defeat of the Law men in the Convention, after they had preserved its unity through a week of tumult. But for the Law influence, the Convention would never have got to a nomination at all. If the other set of New-York doughfaces could have had a taste of the same experience, the North would be amply compensated for its lefeat. As soon as it can be realized that subservency to the Slavery interest on the part of Northern men don't pay, then we can hope to see it crushed out. George Law and Henry J. Gardner, and their retainers, have taken the lesson; but there are ready pupils of the same sort in abundance yet. Doughfaces do not take history as philosophy teaching by example; nothing but a practical personal lesson them of their depravity.

It cannot be possible that there ever was in America before such a long-continued series of tumultuous neetings, by any one body, as this American convocaion has illustrated. The eight days of its sitting we one continued disorder. Not one speaker in twenty was heard by a quarter of the Convention. It was a gross caricature of the freedom of an excited town meeting. Parliamentary law was shocked-decency violated-courtesy insulted. Not a day passed without scenes of disorder and confusion and struggle, threatening personal contests, and in which all the coarser humanities were lashed into furious excitement. It is an imposition to call it a National Conven tion of a great political party of the Model Republic of Christendom. It was simply a turnultuous assem

blage of the lower order of politiciaus. Though the amount of talking done was great, the character of it was in inverse ratio. But few really good speeches were heard—the rest never were listened to. Gov. Call of Florida, Percy Walker and Wm. R. Smith of Alabama, Mr. Boteller of Virginia, and Messra. Readie and Zollicoffer of Tennessee, were the only really able speakers from the South. Gov. Johnston's defense of the delegates and State Council of Pennsylvania, with whom he sympathizes, was perhaps the most logical and convincing effort of the whole session. It was listened to at midnight, after a previous stormy dibate of five hours, and when the Convention was in an excited condition, with more respectful attention than any other speech at any time. The two speeches of Mr. Edmund Perkins of Coon, the ous is disstration of the politice economic

view of the Elsvery question and in definition of the Northern position in regard to it, the other in taking leave of the Convention in behalf of the true men of the North, when it was impossible to stay with honor, were the most effective of any on the Northern side of the house, and did both him and his State much credit. Though given upon the spor of the occasion, they embraced thoughts of insperishable value, uttered in burning words and they may be usefully written out for publication. The brief specches of Mr. Baldwin, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the same State, were also among the best. Connecticut, indeed, was most ably and faithfully represented. She was the only Northern State whose delegation presented an unbroken front against the overruling power of the doughfaces and slaveholders, Messrs. Peck. Sperry, and Dunham fought the battle for the North with unffinching ardor at every point and on all occasions.

While Massachusetts had representatives in Pangborn, Thursten, Richmond, Wheelright, and one or two others, perhaps, whose record is right, and some of whom represented in brief speeches her true sent ments on Slavery, as laid down in the Springfield platform, the general influence of her delegation was fatal against those of the Northern States, who came to the Convention earnestly and honestly to maintain the sentiments they avowed at home, and which they pledged each other at Cincinnati to seek to engraft upon the National platform. Had Massachusetts been represented with the ability and honest fidelity to her principles that she was at the June Council, the whole tide of affairs would have been changed-Northern influence would have triumphed in the Council-and the interests of freedom would have been largely advanced. Upon her representatives, therefore-because much was reasonably expected from them-greatly rests the responsibility of the results of the week. Two of her delegates opened the contest by a doughface proposition on the Slavery ques-tion; five of them voted for the successful Squatter Sovereignty and doughface platform eight of them voted to go into an immediate nomination for President, when they must have known that the result could be no otherwise than it was, and when they surely knew-for most of them were officially instructed to that effect-that the Americans of Massachusetts wished no nomination at this time; eleven of them remained to vote for a candidate for President, when the faithful representatives of the Northern sentiment had seceded, and two of them alone united with the Connecticut, Ohio and Pennsylvania delegates in the Northern protest and address. Was not your correspondent well informed, then, when he telegraphed to you, on the first night of the meet-ing, that Massachusetts was weak and disposed to

compromise with the Slavery party? Ohio's fidelity to the cause of Kansas and the principle of national Freedom was ably represented, though there were two or three weak spots in her delegation who remained to dishonor the State by dividing its vote between George Law and Millard Fillmore. Messrs, Ford, Spooner, Baker, Allison, Corwine and others contributed as much as any like number of men to the creation of whatever healthy Northern sentiment there was in the Convention. Several of them made brief but effective speeches, and though they were often and coarsely insulted by the lash-men of the Slavery party, the representatives of Ohio's 175,000 free voters carried themselves with dignity and honor throughout. Gov. Ford made no extended speech, but a couple of short efforts, in repelling asaults upon bimself, were given with an effectiveness and racy power worthy of his reprtation. Some of the most faithful exponents of the defeated principle were from Pennsylvania, and they proffered abundant testimony that they only represented the true senti-

ment of the American party of their State, But what could the North do without a leader who possessed the courage and the confidence necessary to carry a forlorn hope, with the entire vote of New York ever against them, with treachery where it should have found the strictest fidelity, and with a powerful lobby active on the side of the Pro-Slavery opposition? The faithful few stood firm to the last, and though losing a fleeting power to its possessors, saved what their opponents did not, their honor. The sequel will other they do not truly reflect the sentiment

of the American masses.

Whether the results of this Convention divide the Pro-Slavery or the Anti-Slavery party in the coming national contest, and give victory to the one or the other, is a problem yet to be solved. No man of ordinary sagneity ventures to anticipate that they will accomplish more. The election of such a ticket, with such a platform, is impossible to comprehend. Its strength must of course be with the South, and there the Pro-Slavery Democracy has won a justifiable hold, that the sham Americanism of Millard Fillmore

annot hope to shake. [By Telegraph.] THE NORTHERN SECESSION.

From Our Special Reporter.
PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 25, 1856. The Northern members held a meeting at the Merchants' Hotel this evening, at which Lieut.-Gov. presided. The following delegates representing states were in attendance, viz:

Hamphics Ex. Governor Colby.

Hamphi

and S. 1. case.

Ohic.—1. Spooner, T. H. Ford, L. H. Olds, O. T. Fishback,
Floomas M. Clees, M. T. Sturevant, H. C. Hedge, J. H. Baker,
W. H. C. Sutcheil, Jacob Egbert, W. B. Alinou, W. B. Chapvan, W. D. Rouers, D. W. Stambsuch, and W. Gilmore,
Jova—L. H. Webster and W. P. Clark,

Ricois—Henry S. Jennings,

Lucien, C. D.

Lucien G. Pock and L. H. Webster were appointed Secretaries.

A resolution was adopted that a committee of one om each State be appointed to draw up something in the shape of a declaration, protest, or otherwise, to be submitted for our action this night. Each State nominated one member of the Committee on Business, as

T. H. Ford of Ohio. E. J. Nightingale of Rhode Island, W. S. T. H. Ford of Onio. E. J. Nightingate of Rhode Island, W. S. Charston of Massachusetts, Edmund Perkins of Connecticut, M. Riddie of Pennsylvania, W. B. Allison of Onio, L. H. Webster of Iowa, H. S. Jennings of Illinois.

S. P. Knae said he was with the bolters in opposition to the admission of any more Slave States north of 36 30, but was not disposed to go the Republican

Mr. Riddles desired the Chairman to state that there was a preliminary meeting held early this morning, at which it was resolved to demand such condition as Mr. Case mentioned, or its equivalent; and if the nommating Convention refused this platform, then to leave the meeting. The Convention did refuse, and we are here now a body of Northern men unable to receive the platform adepted by the nominating Convention. We turn from the Convention and appeal to the Amer

ican party of the Union.

Mr. Williamson (Pa.)—We are here to protest because the South have put on us as a candidate a man whom we cannot carry-a man who signed the Fugitive Slave bill.

Mr. Stambaugh-I am ready to unite with the Republicans, without regard to name, upon the principles of Freedom and Americanism.

Adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock. The Committee appointed to prepare a form of proest and a declaration of the position of the secoding

Delegates, met at 7 o'clock p. m.-nine States having been represented in the Committee-and, after delib eration, agreed upon and reported an Address to the people of the American party of the United States.

The meeting at the Merchants' Hotel was attended by 71 members, and the feeling was very earnest and decided. If the spirit and character of this meeting may be taken as an indication of what may be exexpected, it will take the wind out of the sails of this

Filimore Cottonocracy nomination. Speeches were made by Mesers. Williamson and Riddle of Pennsylvania, Perkins and Peck of Conn. Gov. Johnston of Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Gov. Ford of Ohio, Pangborn of Mass., Jernings of Ill., and many

There was harmony and correstness in all the pro-

movement. The following is the Address adopted.

TO THE AMERICAS PARTY OF THE UNION.

The indexigned, delegates to the Nominating Convention now in session at Philadelphia, find themselves compelled to discent from the principles avowed by that body: and holding the opinion, as they do, that the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, demanded by a majority of the whole people, is a redress of an undenlable wrong, and the execution of it, in spirit at least, indispensable to the repose of the country, they have regarded the refusal of that Convention to recognize the well-defined opinion of the country and of the Americans of the Free States upon this question as a denial of their rights and a rebuke to their sentiments; and they keld that the admission into the National Council and Nominating Convention of the delegates from Louisiana, representing a Roman Catholic constituency, absolved every true American from all obligations to sustain the action of either of said bodies.

They have, therefore, withdrawn from the Nominating Convention, refusing to participate in the proposed nomination; and now address themselves to the Americans of the country, especially of the States they represent, to justify and supprove their action. And to the end that a nomination, conforming to the overruling sentment of the country in the great issue, may be regularly and auspiciously made, the undersigned propose to the Americans in all the States to assemble in their several State organizations and elect Delegates to a Convention, to meet in the City of New-York on

E. T. Startevatt, O. T. Fishback, Jacob Egbert, William B. Allison, B. C. Hedge, L. H. Olds, W. B. Chapman, RHODE ISLAND. MICHIGAN. Anthony Colby. J. Hamilton WISCONSIN, David A. Gillies John Lockwood, Robert Clandler, G. Bardick, C. W. Cook. Edmund Perkins, David B. Booth. 10WA. L. H. Webster.

Gen. Williamson of Pa. was in favor of making a omination forthwith. Mr. Peck of Conn. thought that by being cautious,

orb Black Republicanism. Mr. Spooner of Ohio thought it was not in good taste for gentlemen to speak in denunciatory terms of the Republican party, for the new new party about to be organized now stands upon the very same platformthe restoration of the Missouri Compromise-with the Republicans. It was a matter of principle they were

great party might be made-a party that would ab-

contending for, and not a name. Mr. Booth of Conn. was opposed to making a nomi nation at the present time.

Mr. Perkins of Conn. contended that this was the true American party, and that the Nominating Convention from which they seceded were in league with the Catholics. Gov. Johnston objected to making any attacks upon

the Republican party. He should like the protest with a little amendment. The Ohio delegation objected to signing the protest, on the ground that it was a barrier to a union with the

Republican party. They finally signed, with the following additional protest:

We concur in the secession from the Convention; but

We concur in the secession from the Convention; but
do not concur in the call for a Convention, believing
that the whole North ought to unite in a common organization to resist the aggressions of Slavery.

Wm. Penn Clark of Iowa. Charles Nichola of Ohio.
D. W. W. Stambauch, Ohio. John Johnson of Ohio.
Themas Spooner of Ohio.

Among the speakers were Mr. Hammond, editor of
The Alloyn State Register of New York. He consider Among the speakers were Mr. Hammond, editor of The Allany State Register, of New-York. He considered the nomination of Mr. Fillmore the most violent betrayal of the principles of their Order ever put upon any party in this country. He is not a member of the Order, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. It is a Whig ticket, and nothing else. He pledged New-York for thrity-five delegates to the Nominating Convention. He was opposed to any union with the Republican party. He had no objection to that party going up with their kite, but it must be on the tail of it. [Applause.]

publican party. He had no objection to that party going up with their kite, but it must be on the tail of it. (Applause.)

The following Executive Committee was appointed: Ohio.—J. H. Baker.

Connecticut—Austin Balevin.
R. Island—E. J. Nightingle.
Massachi*s—Z. K. Pangborn.
Vermont—J. M. Slade.

Indiana—Solomon Meredith.

The following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That the Executive Committee are authorized, at their discretion, to alter the date for the assembling of the National Convention, and that the Committee designates the time and manner of electing delegates.

The following protest, signed by all those who voted for George Law and San Houston, was presented:

PROTEST.

We, a portion of the Delegates to the National American Convention from the State of New-York, protest against the Presidential nomination made by that Convention, upon the following grounds:

First: The nominee is not a member of the American party. He has never been inside of a Counciliroom, and no act of his life, no word spoken, or line written by him of which we have any knowledge, indicates that he sympathizes with that party, or that he would carry out its principles.

Second: His nomination we regard as an atter betrayal of the great American movement. A traitorous attempt to wrest it from its purpose, and make it min-

Second: His nomination we regard as an utter betrayal of the great American movement. A traitorous attempt to wrest it from its purpose, and make it minister to the selfish ambition of the leaders and demagogues of the dead organization of the past.

Third. He was forced upon the State of New-York by Southern votes against the wish of our State delegates, and from those States which no man pretends can carry their vote for an American President.

Fourth: He was forced upon the State of New-York against the express wish of a large majority of our State Legislature: against the express wish of a majority of the State officers, and we repeat, against the express wish of two-thirds of our delegates in the Convention.

Fifth: He was not nominated by a majority of the States, or by the delegates of a majority of the States, or by the delegates of a majority of the States. Several States were permitted to cast their votes through a single delegate, who cast the whole number of votes to which his State would have been entitled. Such votes were cast by parties who had previously protested against the proceedings and retired from the Convention.

At 111 o'clock the Convention adjourned in high

THE KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION. The following is the vote, by States, in the Know-Nothing Convention for President, the members present voting for the absentces. There was much disor-

der during the voting:

For Millard Fillmore of New-York—Rhode Island, 1;
Virginia, 11; Tennessee, 10; California, 4; Delaware, 4; Florida, 3; Mississippi, 7; Maryland, 7; North-Carolina, 10; Alsama, 9; Missouri, 9; Ohio, 9; New-York, 10; Pennsylvania, 11; Arkensa, 4; Illinois, 7; Texas, 4; Indiana, 3; For George Law of New-York, 20,
For Kennern Raylow-Pennsylvania, 3; Hilmots, 4; For Samuel Houston-New-York, 20,
For Kennern Raylow-Pennsylvania, 2; Hilmots, 4; For Garrett Davis or Kentuc, 4; Virginia, 2; New-Jersey, 1; Tennessee Kentucky, 12; Pennsylvania, 2; New-Jersey, 1; Tennessee Kentucky, 12; Pennsylvania, 2; Ohio, 5; Pennsylvania, 1; Indiana, 7.
For Robert F. Stockton of New-Jersey—Massachusetts, 1; New Jersey, 5.

For Robert F. Stockton of New-Jersey—Massachusetts, 1; New Jersey, 5.

When the vote was nearly through, there was much changing from other candidates to Fillmore. Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, New-Jersey and Texas all changed so as to give a united vote to Fillmore. The figures by States show how the ballots were first cast. One George Law man caved in to Fillmore. Mr. Ely changed his vote to Kenneth Raynor.

LETTER FROM JUDGE HORNBLOWER.

The venerable ex-Chief-Justice Hons BLOWER of New Jersey sent the following letter to the Pittsburgh Convention, and his cordial and patriotic indorsement of the Republican movement will no doubt exert a strong influence on the popular opinion of his State: To the President and Members of the Republican Convention at

Pittsburgh: GESTLEMEN: It was only yesterday that I received CENTLEMEN: It was only yesterday that I received intelligence of my appointment as a delegate to your Convention. But, notwithstanding the shortness of the notice. I would have endeavored to have met with you and mingled in your deliberations but for my advanced age and the inclemency of the season. In my long life I have scarcely ever received any manifestation of the favorable original of my follows: life I have scarcely ever received any manifestation of the favorable opinion of my fellow-citizens of this my native State that has been more grateful to my feel-ings, or conferred upon me more honor than in appoint-ing me a delegate to the Republican Convention. The very name gives a fresh impetus to the blood, (now chilled with the frosts of many Winters,) which first coursed in my veins when in the midst of the Revolu-tionary struggle, (1777.) I was born into the world an

ceedings, and it argued well for this truly America.

To THE AMERICAS PARTY OF THE UNION.

The reciencing of delegates to the Nominating Convention now in sension at Philadelphia, find themselves compelled to discent from the principles avowed by that body; and holding the opinion, as they do, that the restoration of the Missoari Compromise, demanded by a majority of the whole people, is a referse of an undeniable wrong, and the execution of it, in spirit at least, indispensable to the repose of the country, the least, indispensable to the repose of the country and the Americans of the Free States upon this question as a denial of their rights and a rebuke to their sentiments; and they kold that the admission into the National Council and Nominating Convention of the delegates from Louisiana, representing a Roman Catholic constituency, absolved every true American from all obtained in Convention, refusing to participate in the proposed romination; and now address themselves to the Americans of the country, whelved every true American from all obtained in Convention, refusing to participate in the proposed romination; and now address themselves to the Americans of the country in the great issue, may be resent, to justify and approve their action. And the end that a nomination, conforming to the overruling sentment of the country in the great issue, may be therefore, to justify and approve their action. And when the convertion, to meet in the City of New-York on Thursday, the 12th day of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States:

OHIO.

Themse it. Ford, J. H. Baker.

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Heave S. Jeannes, J. H. H. H. H. J. H. H. H. J. H. H. H. J. H. H. J. H. H. J. H. H. J. J. H.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 21, 1856.

THE FIRST NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

One of the three great parties which now divide the citizens of the Union has provided itself with a candidate for the Presidency. Yesterday the Know-Nothings, in their General Convention held at Philadelphia, agreed—but that is not the phrase; we cannot may agreed, since part of the delegates dissented and seceded—we must say decided, by a large majority, to nominate Mr. Filmore.

The nomination has at least the recommendation of personal respectability, and in this respect the Convention.

The nomination has at least the recommendation of personal respectability, and in this respect the Convention was more fortunate than some feared it would be. George Law, notwithstanding all the efforts made to secure him a party in the Convention, had a very small troop of friends indeed. Some of them, however, sewmed to make up in spirit what they lacked in numbers; for after the nomination they broke away from the Convention in anger.

The nomination has another quality which recommends it to us. It is a purely Southern nomination, brought about by the efforts of the Southern politicians, and therefore likely to prove a formidable rival to the future candidate of the Cincinnati Convention, in the contest for the favor of the South. Let Mr. Pierce or Mr. Buchanan be nominated, he will find Mr. Fillmore already on the ground, prepared to dispute with him the votes of every Southern State in which the Whige have at any time held the ascendancy. Mr. Fillmore commenced himself to the South by his ready adoption of what are called the Compromises of 1850. The South has proved him, and has confidence in him, expecting to find him as pliant an instrument in its hands during his second term of the Presidency as he was during the first.

One of the most remarkable indications of the character of this nomination is found in the return of the seconding delegates of the Southern States, as soon as

during his second term of the Presidency as he was during the first.

One of the most remarkable indications of the character of this nomination is found in the return of the seceding delegates of the Southern States, as soon as it appeared, from the informal vote first taken, that Mr. Fillmore was likely to be nominated. Governor Call, who had withdrawn in dignified sorrow from a Convention in which it seemed to him that the South was not likely to have its own way, came back with his associates, and leaped with delight into the reverend arms of Brownlow, the fighting parson. The moment Mr. Fillmore's nomination was certain, the Southern peliticians felt that they had secured a victory. The Twelfth Section of the platform, it is true, had been abrogated; but it had been replaced by another, meaning precisely the same thing, and now the man who was the choice of the South was to be taken for the candidate. They could reasonably ask no more. The Southern interest has triumphed in the Know-Nothing Convention as fully as it ever did he any of the previous National Conventions of the old parties held at Baltimore or elsewhere.

The chances of Mr. Fillmore in the Free States are small, for the very reason which is likely to give him a part of the Slave States. He is made a candidate by the South, and will be likely to remember it; he was their instrument in 1850, and will be so again it elected; he is nominated on a Pro-Slavery platform, and is not likely to be less are enemy to the extension of Slavery than the Convention which adopted it; he was not the candidate of any Free State in the Convention, and is certain not to be supported in any of them with cordiality or zeal. What State north of Delaware is likely to give him its vote? In none of them has he rendered himself popular by any public service, by any good which he has done, or mischief which he has checked. In all of them he is principally remembered as the man who adopted and helped to force through Congress the measures of 1850, the precursors of the Ne

The nomination of Mr. Filmore is another illustration of the indifference of the American party to what they profess to consider as their distinctive principles. The struggle of one side to expunge, and of the other to retain, the Twelith Section, was between the friends and the enemies of the extension of Slavery. The antiextensionists succeeded in striking it out; the extensionists rallied and substituted another of the same purport, and on this platform Mr. Filmore was nominated. He was nominated without being a member of their order, without having attacked himself tether party; he was right on the Slavery question, and that was enough for the politicians from the Slaver States. From the beginning to the end of the Convention, all other solicitudes were swallowed up in this.

Some of the disconted members of the Convention affirm that this is a Whig nomination. It is so, no doubt. What else could be expected when the Whigs at the South are the legitimate successors of the Whig party, or rather the Whig party under another name, with a perfect identity of political principles? Underhis nomination the Whigs of the South will rally to a spirited contest with the Democrats. But though at the South the Whig party, never having been divided on the Slavery question, holds its integrity under the new organization, at the North it has crumbled intefragments. A remnant of the old party, faithful to political traditions which have become obsolete with the mass, will no doubt support Mr. Fillmore, and with them a division of the Know-Nothings who willingly submit to the rule of the slaveholders. The rest of the Know-Nothings will naturally ask themselves whether all their exertions to found a new party on a peculiar basis, must end in this: that, with a Whig leader at their head, who never connected himself with their party, they are to fight the old Whig battle over again. When they begin to ask themselves this question, their zeal in the contest will not be very ardent.

Not much can be said for the new candidate for

Democrats, and gladly accepts a chance of notoriety from another quarter.

The nomination made yesterday at Philadelphia does not in the least change the nature of the great strife of opinion which is going on in this country. There are but two great parties in the United States—those who seek the extension of Slavery and those who resist it. The friends of extension are now divided into two factions—those who support the administration and those who support Mr. Fillmore. It remains for the enemies of that policy to prepare themselves for a contest with both.

PERRY BURG REPUBLICAN CLUB.-A meeting of the Republican inhabitants of Perrysburg, Cat-taraugus County, N. Y., was held at Versailles on the 16th inst., and a Committee was appointed to draft a Preamble and Constitution for a Republican Club. A copy of the Resolutions and Constitution has been received by us. Opposition to Slavery extension s the leading object of the Association.

A gentleman from Lexington told us yesterday that there was some talk of starting an Anti-Slavery paper there, on account of the Brady outrage.

Those that commence the paper had better get all the hair taken off their heads, so the Lexington poople will only have the trouble of taking off their skin.

To which the piain-spoken News replies as follows:

You're a pretty Democrat, ain't you? Where's your blush of shame, when you talk about PREE RES, IREE PREECH and a PREE PRESS? Damn the Democracy, say we, that sanctious not only tearing the 'hair' off of people's heads, but the 'ekin' also, for daring to speak for or against any institution or laws of the country? None but cowards, that have no argument to defend themselves, would sanction such damnable outrages. You a Democrat? Then in the post beartless man that ever wrote a Democrat."